



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Psychiatric Comorbidities and Treatment Adherence in Women Receiving Prenatal Medication Assisted Treatment for Opioid Use

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STEPP (Substance Abuse Treatment, Education and Prevention Program)

- ❖ Multifaceted substance abuse treatment clinic with prenatal care
- ❖ Prescription of Suboxone
- ❖ Group and individual counseling
 - Focus on preparation for baby, empowerment and self-esteem
 - Social workers are available for individual
 - Referrals to more intensive psychiatric care when necessary
- ❖ High risk obstetric care and infectious disease
 - Ultrasounds
 - Hepatitis C and HIV
- ❖ Newborn planning
 - In coordination with Nationwide Children's OSU NICU



Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)

- ❖ Drugs occupy opioid receptors to relieve withdrawal and some cravings
- ❖ Methadone, Suboxone, Subutex
 - STEPP physicians prescribe Suboxone (buprenorphine/naloxone)
- ❖ Reduces neonates risk and severity of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)
 - Also reduces risk of exposure to contaminants in illicit drugs and overdose



Purpose

- ❖ Literature reports of pregnant women with OUD and a comorbid psychiatric disorder shows a wide prevalence range of 21-72%
 - These may contribute to poorer treatment adherence

- ❖ The purpose of this research is to describe psychiatric diagnoses and explore relationships among comorbidities and program adherence.



Method

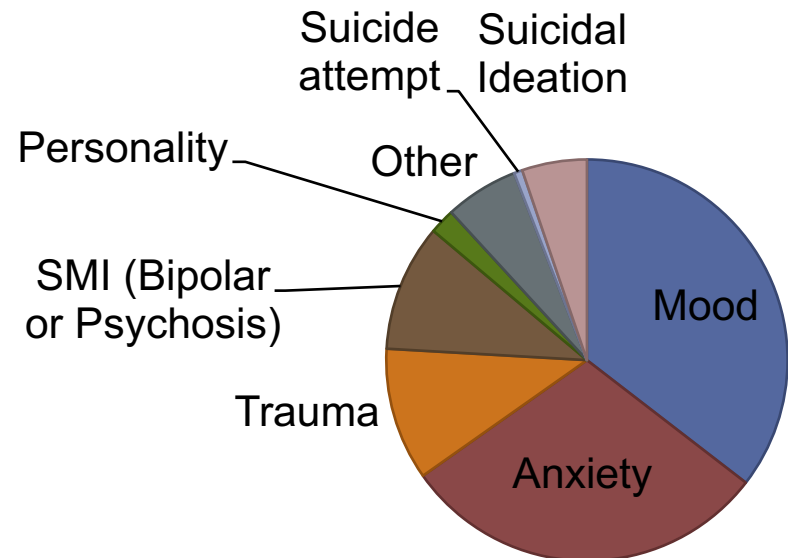
- ❖ Retrospective medical chart review of 411 patients
 - Non-Hispanic, white (90.1%)
 - Single (77.5%)
 - Medicaid insurance (91.3%)
 - Mean age of 27.72 ($SD = 10.622$)
 - Mean gestational age at birth 38.39 weeks ($SD = 1.934$)

- ❖ 67.14% being treated with buprenorphine/naloxone, and 28.29% being treated with methadone at the time of delivery.



Results

- ❖ Half of the patients (52.50%) had at least one psychiatric diagnosis during pregnancy
 - 92.3 % of these patients had a historical diagnosis
 - 23.4% had a history of a suicide attempt
 - 65.5% had a documented illicit substance use during pregnancy other than opiates





Results

- ❖ Analyses exploring relationships between substance use, program adherence, and psychiatric diagnoses found that women with comorbid psychiatric diagnoses were more likely to test positive for an illicit substance during pregnancy other than opiates.
- ❖ Also more likely to not be in treatment at time of delivery, have psychosocial stressors during pregnancy, and have a history of physical and or sexual abuse



Conclusions

- ❖ Higher rate of comorbid psychiatric diagnoses than expected based on literature
- ❖ Unique layout of this clinic likely contributed to greater attention to psychiatric care
- ❖ Data suggests that women with comorbid psychiatric diagnoses were less likely to stay in treatment and have more likely to polysubstance use when entering treatment
 - This difference in polysubstance use dissipates by delivery
 - Suggests that STEPP plays a role in eliminating additional drug use that is associated with psychiatric conditions
- ✓ These results highlight the important of including psychiatric care in prenatal MAT



❖ Sources

- Association of State and Territorial Health Offices (<http://astho.org/Prevention/Rx/NAS-Framework/>)
- Arnaud, C.L., Andraka-Christou, B., & Allgood, K. (2017). Psychiatric co-morbidities in pregnant women with opioid use disorders: Prevalence, impact, and implications for treatment. *Current Addiction Reports*, 4, 1-13. doi: 10.1007/s40429-017-0132-4.

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